

JUN 27 2008

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6
7 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

8 **FOR THE TERRITORY OF GUAM**

9 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) CRIMINAL CASE NO.: CR08-00004
10)
11 Plaintiff,) DEFENDANT MARCELINO
12 vs.) LASERNA'S MEMORANDUM IN
13 MARCELINO J. LASERNA, et. al.) SUPPORT OF STRIKING THE
14) TESTIMONY OF YOUNG MIN KO
Defendant.) YOUNG NAM KIM AND DEUK SOON
15) CHOI PEREDA AND EXCLUDING
16) ANY AND ALL STATEMENTS
-----) RELATING THERETO

17 I. INTRODUCTION

18 COMES NOW, Defendant Marcelino Laserna, by and through undersigned legal counsel,
19 Mark S. Smith, and hereby submits this memorandum in support of striking the testimony of Young
20 Min ko, Young Nam Kim and Deuk Soon Choi Pereda and any all statements relating thereto.
21 Undersigned legal counsel hereby acknowledges the joinder of all co-defendants in said motion.

22 II. ANALYSIS

23 The United States Supreme Court held in Brady v. Maryland that the "suppression by the
24 prosecution of evidence favorable to an accused upon request violates due process where the
25 evidence is material either to guilt or to punishment, irrespective of the good faith or bad faith of the
26 prosecution". 33 S. Ct. 1194, 1196 (1963). Brady material includes information "that bears on the
27 credibility of a significant witness in the case. U.S. v. Brumel-Alvarez, 991 F. 2d 1452
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5 Impeachment evidence is favorable evidence. Id. To establish a Brady violation, a defendant must
6 show that the prosecutor failed to disclose material evidence. Id.

7 Defendants in this case raised the issue that Young Min Ko was interviewed by FBI Special
8 Agent Klocke who took rough notes as well as prepared a 302 Statement. This particular 302
9 Statement was inconsistent with the testimony provided by Young Min Ko in trial and thus could
10 be used for impeachment purposes. The court having heard the arguments from Defendants,
11 Defendants' counsel acknowledge that this was a possible Brady violation and requested the court
12 consider striking the testimony of Young Min Ko along with any and all statements relating thereto.
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14 In addition, the court noted the Government's alleged use of perjured testimony for both
15 Young Nam Kim and Deuk Soon Choi Pereda. In the case of both witnesses, the allocutions in their
16 plea agreements were in stark contrast to their testimony before the court wherein both witnesses
17 testified they paid Lee money for their licenses; whereas, when taking their plea agreements, stated
18 before the court they had not paid any money. The Government knew of said contradiction,
19 however, did not notify Defendants of said testimony thus, creating an unfair surprise and failing to
20 provide impeachment evidence which is another Brady violation.
21

22 The use of informers, accessories, accomplices, false friends or any of the other betrayals
23 which are dirty business may raise serious questions of credibility. U.S. v. Bernal-Obeso, 989 F. 2d
24 331 (Cal 9th Cir. 1993). A prosecutor who does not appreciate the perils of using rewarded criminals
25 as witnesses risks compromising the truth seeking mission of our criminal justice system. Id., see
26 also, U.S. v. Wallach, 945 F. 2d 445 (1991) (convictions reversed because Government should have
27 known witness was committing perjury).

4 Because the Government decides whether and when to use such witnesses, and what, if
5 anything, to give them for their service, the Government stands uniquely positioned to guard against
6 perfidy. By its actions, the Government can either contribute to or eliminate the problem.
7 Accordingly, we expect prosecutors and investigators to take all reasonable measures to safeguard
8 the system against treachery. Bernal-Obeso, at p. 333.

9
10 As briefed by co-counsel Stephanie Flores, Esq., and Leilani v. Lujan, Esq., the
11 Government's knowing use of perjured testimony resulted in Brady violations. Defendant asserts
12 the court has determined the use of Young Nam Kim and Deuk Soon Choi Pereda testimony, are
13 Brady violations and now seeks the proper remedy for said violation.

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15 **III. REMEDY**

16 Defendants counsel and co-defendants' counsel have asserted throughout this trial that there
17 has been numerous discovery violations creating a pattern of flagrant misconduct by the
18 Government. Defendant believes that the Government's misconduct is flagrant with respect to said
19 above-described violations, Defendants could have suffered substantial prejudice but for the fortuity
20 of Defendants uncovering statements which were given to Defendant Lee's legal counsel on a bail
21 revocation hearing and not for purposes of this trial.

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23 As a result of said fortuity, Defendants thus had the opportunity to cross-examine both
24 witnesses, Young Nam Kim and Deuk Soon Choi Pereda with respect to their perjured testimony.
25 Although attempts to cure potential prejudice were taken, the fact remains that the Government's
26 flagrant misconduct and pattern of misconduct has continued throughout this trial despite the court's
27 warning that it should adhere to discovery rules as well as the requirements of the Constitution.

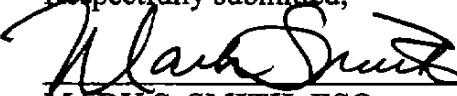
5 More particularly, the Government on June 25, 2008 when queried by the court stated that it had "no
6 302 Statements" with respect to the Korean National witnesses that it presented throughout the trial.
7 On the morning of June 26, 2008, numerous 302 Statements were provided regarding the Korean
8 National witnesses. Despite being questioned by the court on June 26, 2008, the Government tried
9 to weazle out of its statements that it had no witness statements to provide to defense.

10 Despite the continued admonishment the Government throughout this trial, its misconduct
11 continues and Defendants believe that although the prejudice may have been cured, in this one
12 instance, and Defendants do not waive any arguments it may have on appeal, it believes that the
13 proper remedy will be not be a dismissal with prejudice but striking the testimony and related
14 statements for Young Nam Kim, Young Min Ko, Duck Soon Choi Pereda which is clearly within
15 the discretionary powers of the Court. U.S. v. Tomura, 694 F. 2d 591 (Cal. 9th Cir. 1992). (Court
16 did not abuse its discretion by offering to remedy prejudicial effect of surprise testimony by
17 exclusion of testimony).

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20 **IV. CONCLUSION**

21 Based on the foregoing, Defendant Marcelino Laserna and co-defendants hereby respectfully
22 request the testimony of Young Min Ko, Young Nam Kim and Deuk Soon Choi Pereda be stricken
23 and excluding any and all statements relating thereto.

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25 Dated this 27th day of June, 2008.

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Respectfully submitted,
By: 
MARK S. SMITH, ESQ.
Attorney for Defendant, *Marcelino J. Laserna*